boking up these securities was begun. The news of Mr. Quinlan's resignation came out a little prematurely, nevertheless the investigation had proceeded so far that when Mr. Williams was asked by The Sun reporter yesterday what the securities were worth, he said:

"I tell you frankly that I see nothing to do but to charge up the whole matter to the account of profit and loss."

Mr. Williams was asked by the reporter for a list of the securities. He smilled and said:

"I don't believe the publication of such a list would add anything to any possible value that the securities might have now or in the ruture."

"Were there many of these securities i asked the reporter.

would add anything to any possible value that he securities might have now or in the ruture.

"Were there many of these securities f' asked the resporter.

"Yes, yes; lots of them, lots of them," said Mr. Williams; "yes, lots of them," and he held out his arms, indicating a bushel basketful.

"Perhaps the publication of the list," suggested the reporter, "might bring out some facts of value for the bank about them."

Mr. Williams shook his head again and said:
"No, I tell you frankly, I think the only thing to do is to charge the whole matter up to profit and loss and let it go at that."

"In his dealings with these men," said the reporter, "did Mr. Quinlan do anything for which he could be held criminally responsible?"
"No; I hope not," said Mr. Williams.
This answer might be regarded as significant of a possibility, but it should not be so regarded; it is simply Mr. Williams's manner of speaking. Other directors of the bank declared frankly and with very great emphasis that Mr. Quinlan had not done anything for which he could be held responsible criminally, and that he had not exceeded his authority in lending moner. His only fault was in falling to report the loans when they reached a considerable amount.

Asked what Mr. Quinlan meant by the expression, concealing the loans wrongly, one of the directors explained that, instead of letting them take the usual course when they would have come before the directors, he carried the amount on the books under the head "Outstanding accounts." This is a day to day account, and it amounts to in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000; usually it is larger. It was very asy to conceal these loans there. One of the directors said to the reporter:

"In spite of what has happened there is not a man here who would say an unkind word about Mr. Quinlan. Personally! I have always had every respect for his ability and his integrity. I have never respect and believe firmly-in his integrity. Other directors applied that he understood Mr. Grabel was the President of a great many companies a

r he said: think you gentlemen may have remem-

"I think you gentlemen may have remembered reading something about him."

Mr. Silver's office is at 39 Cortlandt street, and the directory says he lives at 24 West Nineticth street. In explaining the method by which these two customers of the bank got money from Mr. Quinlan, one of the directors said that the first bad loan of Mr. Grabel was for \$5,000, and that the subsequent loans probably never would have been made if this first \$5,000 had been reported to the President when its doubtful character was first discovered. Mr. Silver, this director said, had given to Mr. Quinlan crafts drawn on the carbon company which Mr. Quinlan cashed. The security for the draft offered in rach case was stock of the carbon company, and although Mr. Quinlan knew finally that the drafts were not good he believed that the stock was.

"So farms you know what is the humings of

was.
"So far as you know, what is the business of these two men !" asked the reporter of Mr. Williams,
"Well," said Mr. Williams, "I think their
"Well," said Mr. Williams, "I think their

"Well," said Mr. Williams, "I think their principal business is getting money from banks."
Two of the directors with whom the reporter talked about a possible value that the securities might have, said:
"My own opinion agrees with that of the President; none of them is worth the paper on which it is printed."
From the Chemical Bank yesterday The Sun reporter went to the office of Mr. W. Silver.
Mr. Silver's office is on the eleventh floor of the building at 39 Cortlandt street. On the door of the office are the names William S. Silver & Co. Beneath this, John S. Silver. When the reporter went in a man who looked exactly like John S. Silver, but who said he wasn't Mr. Silver, and who the reporter was informed was a brother of John S. Silver, was in.
"Where is John S. Silver, was in.
"Where is John S. Silver, was in.
"Where is John S. Silver i' asked the reporter.
"He is not in," was the reply.
"He would he be in I'.
"I haven't any idea."
"Has be been in to-day!"

"I haven't any idea." "Has he been in to day ?"

"Has he been in to-day?"

"No."

Whereupon this man stepped over to a small safe, locked it, and remarking, "Well, I've got to get out," left the office. He caught the first elevator down, and The Sun reporter, with several other reporters who had come in, went down by the next one. The janitor of the building was downstairs, and when he was asked by the reporters whether Mr. Silver had gone out he replied no; that Mr. Silver had not come down stairs. The reporters went back upstairs on the clevator on which Mr. Silver had come down. The elevator at the fourth floor. They tried the door of the room soveral times, but it was locked. They retired for consultation, and a few minutes later the door was unlocked, and behold Mr. Silver was inside. Mr. Silver was then asked what his brother's business was, and he said he didn't know; that the reporters would have to ask his brother's business was, and he said he didn't know; that the reporters would have to ask his brother. He denied again that he was John S. Silver.

The directory was searched for the address of

The directory was searched for the address of The directory was searched for the address of Francis C. Grabel. It gave the address as 27 William street. At 27 William street the janitor of the building said there was no such person there. Then he looked up his books and discovered that a year ago Francis C. Grabel had been one of the cocupants of room 1403. Room 1403 was then the office of the Edgement Stone Company. The janitor said he didn't know anything about the Edgement Stone Company, and he remembered that while that company was in the building it was very seldom indeed that anybody was in the office. The company

in the building it was very seldom indeed that anybody was in the office. The company had moved away, he said, a year ago, and at that time the men in it had said that it was going to move to Philadelphia. It was some weeks after everybody who had ever been seen around the place disappeared that a stranger came with an order and said he was going to move the desk and some samples of stone and other things up to the American Surety building, having purchased the things.

At the American Surety building on the directory was found the name "Edgemont and Union Hill Sluicing Company." room 2, fourth floor, That was the only Edgemont on the board. The reporter went up there. This room 2 fourth floor, is a corner office and one of the finest in the building. On one door is the title "Interstate Land and Canal Company." on the other the name William K. Kurtz. Inside the office is fitted up like a place would be that had twenty-five or thirty employees. There were handsome glass and oak partitions outside of a counter, and inside the counter were lots of roll-top desks and tables plied high with papers and every indication of thrift and much business, except that there were no needle there at any of the desks. A young man who wore two waistcoats was behind the counter.

"Is Mr. Grabel in it saked the reporter.

"No, sir," said the young man, "Mr. Grabel is mot in the city."

"How long has he teen out of the city it asked the reporter.

"About two months," replied the young man,

"How long has he been out of the city I" asked the reporter.
"About two months," replied the young man, Mr. Grabel has borrowed money from the Chemical Bank in large sums within the last two months. Knowing this, the reporter asked the young man where Mr. Grabel was.

"The last I heard of him," said the young man, "he was in Chicago."
Then he volunteered the information that he knew Mr. Grabel pretty well. On top of this he told the reporter he had worked in the place only a month, and didn't know anything about the business. The reporter asked him several questions about the business of the company, and when he was cornered the young man confessed that the company didn't do much business in that office; it was most of it done in Philadelphia.

Then he said he didn't know what Mr. Grabel's business was; but he did know, a minute later, that Mr. Grabel was about everything in the later.

Philadelphia.

Then he said he didn't know what Mr. Grabel's business was; but he did know, a minute later, that Mr. Grabel was about everything in the Interstate Land and Canal Company. He didn't know where any other office of the company was the admitted that the interstate Land and Canal Company had something to do with the West. He was asked for a prospectus of the company. He said he didn't have any. A pile of prospectuses on a desk near by was pointed out to him. He said he didn't have any to spare. He was asked for one of a stack of newspapers. He said he had to send them all out and he didn't have even one to spare.

While this conversation was going on a volce from an inside room occasionally called, and the young man went into the room and came out again, each time looking very red in the face. The reporter said he would wait for Mr. Kurtz, and sat down and picked up a file of newspapers. The paper was the Edgemont Express of Edgemont Falls, River county, S. D. The entire first page and most of the first page of every copy on the file was a great boom for Edgemont, and each article told of the stremendous enterprises of the Interstate Land and Canal Company. The last issue of the paper showed that in a year \$40,000 of new buildings had been put up in Edgemon, and that a \$20,000 inprovement on a woollen factory was to be made. On the back page of each paper was a tremendous advertisement of the Edgemont and Union Hill Smelting Company. This advertisement was signed "Francis C. Grabel, Secretary, Home Office, Omaha, Nebraska."

This was all the information that could be gathered at the office. The reporter waited a long time, and the young mon behind the dask kept growing more nervous all the time. Ontside, however, the junitor informed the reporter he had seen Mr. Grabel the elder (there being two of them, he said) no longer ago than Friday, going into the office. The elevator man remembered having seen Mr. Grabel the day before yesterday, which would be Monday. The people in the building said they didn't know anything about the business of the company. maid they didn't know anything about the business of the company.

From snother source a SUN reporter learned that a few months ago and frequently since then the Grabol's smelting company had been having a great deal of money transferred by telegraph and express companies. These transfers were so frequent and so large, the company not being an important factor in the financial world so far as the express and telegraph companies mow it, set the officials who carried the money to thinking. They set out on a little investigation, and The Sun is informed that certified checks amounts ranging from \$50,000 to \$150,000

Quigg Will Be Re-elected President. The annual meeting of the Republican County Committee, which was adjourned to allow a hearing of the contest of John March in the Sixth district, will be held this evening. Congressman Quigg wiff be reflected President, as there is no oppositing to him.

session of the committee in Tompkinsville. Mr.

Jones was elected Chairman at the opening of

Jones was elected Chairman at the opening of the year. He has been appointed to the office of Supervisor of the Election Bureau in the borough, and could not legally retain his place as Chairman of the County Committee.

Henry A. Guyon of Westfield was elected temporary Chairman. A row of small proportions occurred between the regulars and a faction headed by John H. Jewell. It was desired to elect a permanent Chairman, but the Jewell men objected so strongly that it was decided to lay the resignation on the table until the meeting next month.

THE KICKERS BOUND TO KICK.

They Brject Every Proposal in the Direction

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The consideration of primary

egislation here has been at a standstill for a

week or ten days. It was learned to-day that B. F. Tracy, former Mayor William L. Strong, Elihu

Root and former District Attorney William M.

K. Olcott are at work in New York on a new

bill, which, it is thought, will meet the approval

of all factions. At the same time Gov. Black is

carefully studying the subject and is conferring

with the independents in the Legislature to the

While the disposition of the organization

leaders, both here and in New York, is to give

ing daily more apparent that that is just what

the kickers everything they ask for, it is becom

of Fair Primaries.

had been presented to the companies with instructions to transfer them to some point in the West. The certified checks were all Chemical Bank checks. On inquiry at the point in the West, they ascertained, so THE SUN is informed, these same amounts were them transferred by the consignee to another point. From this second point they were again transferred, that time to Philadelphia, and the consignee in Philadelphia than transferred them back to New York to the Chemical Bank. Now, what in the world the object of all this transferring was, it will probably puzzle anybody to understand. It was suggested to THE SUN reporter that the checks frequently transferred were for the purpose of establishing credit in various towns and strengthening credit with the Chemical Bank by prompt repayment of loans. However, there is no proof at all that this is so and nothing further could be ascertained about it. A despatch from Omaha received last night said:

"The story received in Omaha from New York to day, in which Francis W. Grabel is involved by the statement of the Chemical National Bank cashier, provoked much surprise. In banking and railroad circles, particularly, the information was received with astonishment, for Grabel is favorably known among the capitalists of this section of the West. For a dozen years he has been investing in Western mining and irrigation properties, using Omaha as a basic of operations. Four years ago Mr. Grabel opened headquarters in Omaha of the Edgemont Townsite and Development Company. He selected as piece of tableland on the Burlington Railroad, just on the edge of the Black Hills of South Dakota. It was as barren as a rock. To-day the town has 3,000 population, there are woollen mills, an electric light plant, flour mills, and other commercial industries, and the wheels are driven by a canal, constructed at great cost, carrying water from the mountains to the town. All the stock of this enterprise was placed by Grabel with New York, Philadelphia, and Boston parties. "These two gentlemen with

the West, to whom he sold stock in his various enterprises.

"With the exception of the Kearney affair none of his numerous town site booms has been a failure, and the same is true of his mining ventures. He has invested largely with railroads in this section, and paid every dollar. Many of his schemes have been regarded as quite visionary, but, as he interested Eastern capital almost wholly and no complaint was ever made by those who purchased his stocks and bonds, his reputation with local banks rose until he stands well at present. As to the exact amount of Grabel's holdings to-day in these various enterprises there is much dispute.

these various enterprises there is much dispute. Many hold that he has little interest, while those who claim to know assert that he holds a majority of the stock in every enterprise he has

Committee of Fifty-three Distinctined to Treat Edmund Wetmore and Elihu Root will meet this morning at Mr. Root's office to consider the advisability of sending an invitation to the Republican County Committee and to the Com nittee of Fifty-three, asking those organizations to send representatives to a conference of prominent Republicans to devise a method of bringing about harmony in the party. The gentlemen who are interested in the attempt to restore party harmony kept their plans from the public up to yesterday. It was intended that nothing should be said of the matter until to-day, but it became known prematurely yesterday. The scope and character of the movement may be judged from the following draft of the invitation which it is proposed to send to the organizations: To the Republican County Committee and the Or-

PARTY HARMONY IN SIGHT.

PLANS ON POOT FOR UNITING ALL

The Regulars and the Committee of Fifty-thr

to Be Asked to Send Representatives to a Conference Intended to Bring About Peaco-

ganizations of the Republicans of the County of New York. "GENTLEMEN: The undersigned Republicans in the city of New York respectfully invite each of your organizations to appoint a committee to

meet with us at such time and place as may be convenient to confer, and if possible to agree upon a course to secure united and effective action by all Republicans in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx at the next election. We suggest that such committees shall be author zed to represent their several organizations in

suggest that such committees shall be authorized to represent their several organizations in providing for a joint committee to consider and act upon the subject of reorganization, recented to the subject of reorganization, recented in the subject of reorganization, recented in the subject of reorganization, recented in the subject of reorganization which may lead to general participation by Republicans in the action of their party and the establishment of an organization which will fairly express the wish of the majority of the party, and will command universal adherence.

This invitation bears the signatures of exgov. Levi P. Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, Elihu Root, Cornelius N. Bliss, Le Grand B. Cannon, Edmund Wetmore, John Claffin, John J. McCook, Henry W. Cannon, Edward Mitchell, S.V. R. Cruger, Henry L. Burnett, F. D. Tappan, A. D. Juilliard, and Rebert M. Gallaway. All of them are deeply interested in the welfare and success of the Republican party, and they feel that there is every reason to believe that the differences in the party are of such a character that an amicable understanding may be reached without difficulty. The premature publication of the plan is regretted by the gentlement who have been interested in the movement, but it is still probable that at the conference at Mr. Root's office to-day it will be decided to send the invitations to the organizations, and it was the general opinion among members of all factions last night that good must come of a movement indorsed by men of such standing as are the signers of the invitation.

It can be said that if the invitation is pre-

Many hold that he has little literest, while those who claim to know assert that he holds a majority of the stock in every enterprise he has ever started."

As stated before, Mr. John S. Silver is much better known than Mr. Grabel. John S. Silver was a director in the American Loan and Trust Company when that concern went up into the air. After the receiver was appointed it was discovered that Mr. Silver owed the company over \$100,000, and that the securities which the company held for the loans were of about the same character as the securities now held for the Chemical Bank loans, the stock of the East and West Alabama Railroad Company, an enterprise projected by Silver and floated by Pell, who afterward went to jail for wrecking a bank. When Pell was first arrested Silver wanted to go on his bond: but the court examined his collateral and didn't like it; so he didn't succeed. After the American Loan and Trust Company failed, Silver did business with the Washington National Bank, through President Sherman. By some process or other he succeeded in drawing out of the bank \$63,000 in cash, when he had a balance of only \$81. The system, explained at the time, was this: He turned in drafts to the bank to the points where they were to be collected, for collection. They were marked "no protest," and the correstioned to order. Then these drafts were credited on the depositor was permitted to draw checks against them, and the checks were certified. When the bank shut up, as stated before, there were \$63,000 of them in sight, and the amount grew until it reached \$78,000, so it is said.

Two of the latest transactions before the closing of the bank were forced upon Silver, the papers said at the time, by the receiver of the

members of all factions last night that good must come of a movement indorsed by men of such standing as are the signers of the invitation.

It can be said that if the invitation is presented to the Republican County Committee at its meeting to-night, a committee will be appointed and instructed to confer with the signers of the invitation.

William Houston Kenyon, the Chairman of the Committee of Fifty-three, said last night that as the invitation to a conference had not been received by him, he was not in a position to discuss it. The following statement was propared at the headquarters of the Fifty-three after Mr. Kenyon had refused to talk about the matter, and was given to the press:

"The publication in this evening's papers of a communication purporting to be addressed to the so-called regular Republican County Committee and to this organization of the Republigans of the county of New York would seem to call for a restatement of our position. When this conference proposition was foreshadowed in THE SUN about two weeks ago and announced by Mr. Quigg in Washington, as it was a day or two later, our position was at once fairly and positively stated in the papers and it was relievated last week even more emphatically, as follows:

"All talk of harmony so far as it can affect us is absolutely wasted. If any one imagines for a single instant that there is the slightest prospect of such a thing, so far as we are concerned, he certainly falls to appreciate the seriousness and truth of the situation. In our judgment harmony means surrender.

"We have the greatest respect for the gentlemen whose names are signed to the letter appearing in the evening papers. We have for some time been well aware of the position (now made public in this letter) of many of them to ward the movement which this organization drafted during a visit from one of their number. Some of them voluntarily, others upon being requested to support our movement, have from time to time internet us that they approve our purposes, but considered that Two of the latest transactions before the closing of the bank were forced upon Silver, the papers said at the time, by the receiver of the American Loan and Trust Company. The receiver found \$13,000 of these drafts among the assets of the trust company, and he demanded immediate payment. Silver went to the Washington Hank and deposited an uncertified check for \$11,500, drawn on the Third National Bank, and got in its place an uncertified check for the same amount, drawn on the Washington Bank. He came back the next day, deposited an uncertified check for \$25,000 on the Third National Bank, drew out \$25,000 to pay the \$11,500 drawn the day before, and with the balance squared the drafts in the hands of the receiver of the American Loan and Trust Company. In 1892 a judgment was sustained against Silver for \$25,000 in connection with the management of the estate of Aaron Adams, the allegation being that he had

could be more useful later on when 'the time should come for harmonizing the party.'

'These gentlemen represent a school of Republicanism in the State which we believe is passing away. One of the fundamental doctrines of that school is the proposition that a party can best be reformed from within and by means of its own so-called regular organization, no matter how corrupt the latter may be, and by harmonizing the elements of reform with the elements of corruption. Their present effort to reform by harmonizing is not their first. 'On the other hand, we represent the rank and file of the party, both the younger and elder members, the latter of whom no longer believe "On the other hand, we represent the rank and file of the party, both the younger and clder members, the latter of whom no longer believe in the doctrine above referred to, and the former of; whom, growing up in the midst of numerous abortive attempts to put it into execution, have seen its futility. We have come to measure at their true value statements professing sympathy with reform, but having attached to them what we must call a string, namely, that the time is not yet ripe. We have concluded that the methods of this old school have been wrong, that they have not gons to the root of the evils which have beest the party in the past and which now beset it with own greater force. We believe that the chief reason why all their efforts have failed is that a time has always heretofore been allowed to come when effective reorganization could be induced to desist by the desire of the timid for so called harmony and by the promises of the wicked to be good.

"Party crime after party crime and incompetent leadership following upon the despotic exercise of usurped powers have innally worked their effect upon us, and we have come to the conclusion that the party can only be made honest provided the men who have led us into our present plight can be sent and kept to the rear. We believe they can be sent and kept to the rear only by a reorganization which is effected entirely apart from them and which will appeal to the good sense and honest sentiments of an outraged and boss-ridden community.

"We have not gone into this movement light-

Silver for \$25,000 in connection with the management of the estate of Aaron Adams, the allegation being that he had wrongfully used securities belonging to the estate. In 1894 a number of judgments were obtained against him, one in February for \$47,300 and one in August for \$47,600. On this second judgment the Sheriff undertook to attach his person, but did not. As far back as 1894 the mercantile agencies have reported Silver and have given his relation with the Washington Bank.

In one of his several difficulties Silver let it be understood he was out of town; but the same day it was asserted he went into the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co. with a \$5,000 draft and tried to work it off, but didn't succeed.

Nothing could be learned yesterday at Mr. Quintan's house except that he was ill and in no condition to see any one. Mrs. Quintan, who answered the door, said. There is nothing to be said. Mr. Quintan lives at 186 South Oxford street, Brooklyn.

The directors of the Chemical National Bank are quite certain that Mr. Quintan has told them all the irregularity there has been at the bank, but they are, of course, having the books of the institution carefully examined. The Chemical is one of the oldest and one of the soundest banks in the city. It has a surplus of \$7,500,000. Its stock sells at \$4,150 and it pays enormous dividends. The last weekly report of the Associated Banks showed loans by the Chemical amounting to \$25,000,000.

effected entirely apart from them and which will appeal to the good sense and honest sentiments of an outraged and boss-ridden community.

"We have not gone into this movement lightly. We have gone into it advisedly and aftermature deliberation. We have gone into it with the determination or emain in it and to carry it on to ultimate success, in spite of the fear of the timid or the cry of the boss that we shall ruin the party. We believe that the party has been ruined by the present machine. We therefore intend to wagorelentless warfare upon the machine and to save the party out of its grasp. The machine may raise the old cry of harmony, and even induce eminent Republicans, upon whose good nature and good sense it can. successfully impose, to appeal to us, but we shall go right on with our work.

"The principles which the party represents are dear to us, and we regret most profoundly that these gentlemen cannot find it compatible with their sense of party duty and practical politics to join with us in our work of taking the party out of the hands and control of those who use its name as a cloak for a multitude of selfish and corrupt purposes. We have adopted a constitution, which has been generally pproved, and has not been criticised in any quarter. It permits complete harmony on the basis of thorough reform, and no other harmony is worth having. Its chief claim to attention is worth having. Its chief claim to attention is the fact that it is not presented to the voters by the old machine, or after conference with the old machine. Any new plan for independent reorganization could differ from our plan only in being closer to the machine in its crigin, and that fact would give it less chance of success and make it less likely to attain harmny than our movement has.

"We repeat again that we are absolutely done with the bosses. We cannot in any way whatsoever representative of or empowered to speak for the Republican voters in the county of New York."

BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY.

McLaughlin's Sway Unabated-Goasip Abo

The result of the Democratic primaries Brooklyn on Tuesday showed conclusively that the organization is virtually a unit in its allegiance to Hugh McLaughlin and that the Tam many Hall managers would have an uphill job if they tried to undermine it, even with the aid of some of his disgruntled followers. In each of the twenty-one Assembly districts, with the exception of the Fifth, the leaders who stand in most favor in Willough-by street were victorious. Nor can even the success of Warden Patrick Hayes in the Fifth district be regarded as a setback for the machine, for, although his relations with Mr. machine, for, although his relations with Mr. McLaughlin have recently not been as cordial as formerly, Mr. Hayes has been careful not to make a formal break with the leader. Had he conducted his fight on grounds of opposition to Willoughby street he would almost assuredly have shared the fate of ex-Assemblyman Byrnes, who has been deposed from the leadership in the Eleventh district.

James Shavlin, who is at the head of the machine during Mr. McLaughlin's absence, was

highly gratified at the outcome of the primaries, and will now see that there is no further delay in distributing the 300 or 400 minor official plums to which the borough Democracy is entitled. The state for each bureau is already made out. Some of the principal appointments will probably be given out to-day.

The delegates to the various Assembly district committees will meet in a week or so for the choice of delegates to the County Committee. That body will consist of 210 members, or ton from each Assembly district. There will not be many changes in the make-up of the committee. There has been some talk of displacing Police Commissioner Bernard J. York as the Chairman of the Executive Committee, but in spite of rumors to the contrary there is no evidence that Mr. York has declined in the esteem of Mr. McLaughlin or that there is any intention to discipline him. It is just possible, however, that Mr. York in view of his non-partisan official position, may himself decide to retire from the head of the committee and relieve himself from the arduous work of the organization. His course will probably not be determined until Mr. McLaughlin has been heard from in the matter. There is a strong sentiment in the organization in favor of the election of Senator McCarren as Chairman of the Executive Committee. Word came from Albany yesterday that he would not be a candidate for reelection to the Senator McCarren will be the rumor that he will succeed Mr. York, It is conceded on all sides that Mr. Sheviin and ex-Senators McCarry and McCarren will be the ruling triumvirate in the organization until Mr. McLaughlin gets back from Florida in a couple of months and resumes the reins. The relations are not over friendly. **OUT FORJOHN WANAMAKER** CONFESTION OF ANTI-QUAY MEN

thronoment of Quay-Delegates from All Parts of Pennsylvania Call for a Change in the Management of the Republican Party. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.-While Senator Quay and his party of guests are abiding among the orange groves of Florida, 400 representatives of anti-Quayism from nearly every county in Pennsylvania assembled in this city to-day and formally launched a boom for the Hon. ing was unexpectedly large and enthusiastic. There was a mild effort from the northwestern group of counties to launch a boom for Charle W. Stone of Warren county, but the sentiment was so overwhelmingly for Wanamaker that the friends of his candidacy carried the day. If they can control and organize the State convention, which assembles at Harrisburg on June 2 this year, Mr. Wanamaker will be presented to the voters of Pennsylvania as the Republican candidate for Governor. To that end an organization was perfected.

tig Meeting in Philadelphia to Secure the Be-

The gathering was held in the Assembly room of the Bourse, pursuant to a call issued by Elias Desmer of Williamsport, President of the National League of Business Men in Pennsylrania. Gen. W. H. Kountz of Somerset county was chosen to preside. Nathaniel Ewing of Fayette and Major George W. Merrick of Tioga county were Vice-Presidents of the meeting. A Committee on Rules and Permanent Organiza-

Fayette and Major George W. Merrick of Tioga county were Vice-Presidents of the meeting. A Committee on Rules and Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of Homer Green, Wayno county: John J. Green, Chester; Dr. J. H. Dole, York; S. N. Williams, Lycoming; Andrew A. Hershey, Lancaster: W. S. Meherd, Lawrence; and State Representative John F. Keator, Philadelphia, They drafted and presented to the meeting a platform to be submitted to the Henublican voters of Pennsylvania.

In formulating its principles the new organization called attention to the disgraceful condition of politics in the State, brought about by the prodigal expenditure of money to corrupt voters. It says:

"The dispassionate observer of the political situation is forced to admit with humiliation that the Republican party of our State is now dominated, controlled, and used for the political and financial argrandizement of one man and those whom he has chosen to participate in the spoils. A large majority of the members of the General Assembly of 1897 were nominated and elected by questionable methods, the chief end in view being the election of a United States Senator in accord with the dominating influence in State politics, but the corrupt bargain carried with it the absolute control of legislation for all purposes."

After directing attention to the delinquencies of the last session of the Legislature, the new declaration of faith continues:

"We consider it of the atmost importance that the next Governor of the State shall be a man of the highest character and integrity, representative of the beat type of Republicanism, and one upon whom the people of the Commonwealth can dopend to protect them, should occasion arise, against vicious legislation, and especially against the evident purpose of the machine to pass at the next session of the Legislature the expense bills of the investigating and junketing committee: which were justly disapproved by the present Executive."

Hesolutions appended to the platform were adopted to this effect:

Robody Knows What the Moroccans Have

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. LONDON, Feb. 2 .- Major Spillsbury, the leader

of the expedition sent out by the Globe Venture Syndicate of London, has sent a despatch from the Azores, whither he went on the company's steamer Tourmaline, giving an account of the trouble in which the expedition became involved in Morocco, a report of which was cabled to THE SUN on Monday last.

It appears from the despatch that the fighting between the expedition and the Moroccan troops was not serious. The five Englishmen who were captured had remained ashore with the intention of shooting game. The remainder of the expedition reboarded the Tourmaline, and a sudden storm prevented them from communicating with the shore.

Meanwhile the Moroccan troops seized the men ashore. The whereabouts of the prisoners is unknown. Major Spillsbury declares that th expedition did not land any arms, and that the attack by the Moroccans was entirely unpro voked.

STORMS IN NORTH ITALY.

Many Lives Lost and Much Property Destroye in the Plains of Lombardy. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 2.-The latest reports of the terrific storms which have prevailed in Lombardy show that great damage has been done to property and that sixteen persons were killed, though the number of lives lost may be found to be higher. The villages of Oggione and Cesan suffered heavily. Two large silk factories were lemolished by the gales, and most of the opera tives were buried in the ruins. Ten persons

Many bouses were destroyed in the city of Bergamo and the inmates buried in the debris. The loss of life, if any, is not reported. A large factory building collapsed at Manzanico, killing six persons and injuring a large number of

IZZET BEY ARRESTED. The Sultan's Private Secretary Accused

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.-Izzet Bey, the Sultan's private secretary, and for a long time a favorite of his Majesty, was arrested and im prisoned yesterday charged with treason. Izzet's son has been actively connected with the Young Turkey party, and it was the intention to arrest him, but he succeeded in making his escape from the country, taking with him a large amount of money belonging to his father and quantity of secret documents.

The conduct of his son in connection with the Young Turks and his subsequent flight are believed to have led to Izzet's downfall.

ENGLAND'S OPEN WINTER. No Winter Weather Until Last Night, When the Air Became Billing.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. LONDON, Feb. 2 .- While New York and New England were suffering from the effects of the blizzard, men were cutting grass in the parks of London. The season thus far has been the most

emarkable within memory. Pussy willows are out, shrubbery is in leaf. and the smaller trees are green with foliage. There has been no winter weather until to night, when it began to grow cold. A biting, frosty wind is now blowing.

EARTHQUAKES IN ASIA MINOR. Violent Shocks Near Brusss, Directly South Constantinople.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—Violent shocks of earthquake have shaken the town of Balikesr localities in the neighborhood of Brussa, Asia Minor.

Great loss of life and immense damage to property are reported, but no particulars have as yet been received.

Hood's as a mild, effective family Pills cathartic. They stimulate the liver, remove all waste and eave the bow is in healthy condition. 25c.

OUR APPLES UNDER A BAN.

Permany Prohibits the Importation of Ame

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun BERIAN, Feb. 2.—In order to ingratiate it-self with the Agrarians, the Government has prohibited the importation of American fresh fruits, upon the pretext that a South Germa professor has found a few fruit parasites in

case of American apples.

The Tageblatt, in an article commenting upon this action of the Government, predicts that the United States will retaliate. It says that a the German fruit growers are unable to supply the demand, the prohibition will rob the population of a wholesome and cheap article of nourishment and destroy a flourishing com

American apples have never had such vogu-abroad as within the past few years. Man thousands of barrels have been exported, pa-ticularly to Great Britain and Germany. Not

thousands of barrels have been exported particularly to Great Britain and Germany. Most of the German consumers of our apples have declared them to be decidedly superior in flavor to the apples received from Austria-Hungary and other Continental countries. The result has been that our apple trade with Germany has been growing at the expense of the countries around her. The Agrarians from the first have attacked the American apple imports. A while ago their newspapers were declaring that extreme caution should be exercised in importing American apples, for there was danger that some disease that might be most disastrous to German apple trees would thus be introduced!

The war that has been waged on our apples in Germany is only one phase of the general onslaught the Agrarians have long been making on the importation of all our food products. This outcry has not been lessened by the fact that year by year the rural population in Germany is decreasing and the urban increasing; that Germany is all the time growing to be more and more a manufacturing and industrial and less an agricultural nation, and that she cannot possibly to-day raise the food her people require, while, at the same time, our grain and most of our other food products can pay the German duties and then successfully compete with the food the German farmer raises. The only way our food can be kept out of Germany is by actual prohibition, as in the present case of our apples, which is by far our largest fresh fruit export to that country.

Washington Dogen't Bellieve I. WASHINGTON DOESN'T BELIEVE IT.

WASHINGTON DOESN'T BELIEVE IT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The State Department has no official information about the reported prohibition of the importation of American fruits into Germany. The officials are inclined not to believe that the prohibition, if it has been ordered, applies only to this country. One of them said to-day that the embargo might be established against fruits from all American countries, including Mexico and the Central and South American republics, but its application to the United States only would be too great an affront to be overlooked, and he did not know of any reason on which Germany could base such a high-handed action. The department has taken steps to ascertain the truth of the report. If it is confirmed, immediate consideration of the question of retaliation will follow and a protest will be made to the German Government.

ARE OUR APPLES BARRED? Conflicting Reports About the Action of the

It was reported yesterday that a decree was

ssued on Feb. 1 prohibiting the import of every kind of American fresh fruit into Germany. This order, issued by the Prussian Minister of Finance, Dr. Miquel, it was said, led to a letter of inquiry from Ambassador White asking the reasons for such action and calling attention to the violation of treaty. According to the Journal of Commerce the prohibition applies to apples only. A visit to several firms engaged in the ruit trade yesterday confirmed this. At the fruit trade yesterday confirmed this. At the office of Charles Forster, a fruit broker, two cable messages were received from J. H. Lutton & Son. Hamburg, correspondents of the firm. The first, on Tuesday, advised that the import of apples was prohibited; resterday a despatch came, "Prohibition withdrawn." No particulars of the action of the German Government were received. Mr. Forster said that Hamburg is the chief German port to which apples are shipped.

is the chief German port to which apples are shipped.

"This Hamburg trade began practically last year," he continued, "when we had a phenomenally large crop and were looking for an outlet for it. This year the crop is smaller, but a great deal of fruit was shipped. If this report is untrue it will do no great harm, as it arrived between steamers, and little fruit was held."
The firm of E. P. Loomis & Co. said that they had been warned by their Hamburg agents to hold shipment, as importation was uncertain. Josiah Rich, who ships largely to London, says that London prices had been lowered by apples sent from the Continent, probably turned aside by this prohibition. The firm of John Nix & Co. said that most of their shipments were over for the season.

said that most of their shipments were over for the season.

"Last week," Mr. Nix said, "there were 1,286 barrels of apples sent to Hamburg, and the week before 4,500. This report would have had more effect if it had come earlier."

This year so far 707,185 barrels of apples have been shipped from the United States and Canada to all ports. Last year 2,293,667 barrels had been sent by February. About 75,000 barrels went this year to Hamburg, making it fourth in importance in the foreign fruit trade. Liverpool received 380,891 barrels, London 114,006 barrels, and Glasgow 118,230 barrels.

The report yesterday stated that the action against American fruit was taken on the ground that it carried vermin dangerous to German trees, which might become infected.

TOM MANN'S NEW SCHEME He Wants to Organize British Workers Into Political Party.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR.

LONDON, Feb. 2 .- The recent defeat of the of icial trades unions has prompted Tom Mann. the well-known labor leader, who is backed by certain other labor leaders, to issue a manifesto urging the formation of a new workers' union This union is intended to be essentially political as well as industrial, because it has been shown that trades unionism without political action is not equal to the solution of the labor problem. The aim is to organize the bulk of the cour try's workers, of whom barely one-fifth are embraced in the existing unions, and to enroll all classes of workers, skilled and unskilled, brain workers and hand workers, the organization to be used on every possible occasion to advance the interests of its members by political effort until collectivism shall supersede capitalism. A preliminary conference that was held this evening indorsed the scheme.

GERMAN STUDENTS IN AUSTRIA.

They Threaten to Prevent Lectures E Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

VIENNA. Feb. 2.-The German students at all he universities, schools, and polytechnics in Austria have resolved to strike until the Gov ernment withdraws the ordinance forbidding the German students at Prague to wear their badges The Government has announced that the ordinance, which was issued because of the riots in Prague, would be withdrawn after the closing of the Bohemian Diet, but this does not satisfy the students. The professors at the various places of lear

ing have urged the students to repeal the olution, but they refuse to do so. They have decided not only to strike, but to forcibly prevent all lectures except hospital clinics.

SPOT CASH REQUIRED.

Spain and Japan Not Prepared to Buy Warships on That Rasis. Special Cable Desputch to THE BUX

LONDON, Feb. 2.-The negotiations which have seen conducted by Japan for the purchase from Brazil of warships now building in England and France have been broken off, Japan not being able to lay down the necessary spot cash.
The Spanish Government, which has endeavored to purchase these vessels, is in the same dilemma as regards cash payments, and Brazil will now offer the ships to the United

GALES ON THE ATLANTIC Arriving Steamers Report Terrific Weathe for Two Weeks. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR.

LONDON, Feb. 2.-Incoming steamers report having experienced terrific weather on the At-lantic since Jan. 21. The smaller craft were greatly delayed and sustained considerable damage.

A heavy gale swept the north of England last evening and this morning and the mail trains from the south are delayed for hours by fierce

Changes in France's Fereign Service.

Special Cable Despaich to THE SUN.
PARIS, Feb. 2.—H. A. J. Meron, French Consul at Galveston, Tex., has been appointed Consul at Chicago, and M. Dupac, of the French Consulate at New York, has been transferred to the post of Consul at Galveston. M. Thebaut, Con-sul of France at Chicago, has been appointed First Secretary of the French Embassy at Wash-ington, and M. Lefaivre, the breacht First Sec-retary of Embassy at Washington, has been apCan We Be Cured

Of Catarrh, Bronchitis. Asthma, Consumption?

A Test by Which the True Value of All Cures Can Be Determined.

How many thousands there are to-day who

would gladly pay almost any reasonable sum to be cured of either one of the above diseases, but, knowing of so many different remedies and treatments, are unable to decide which one to try. It does seem a difficult task, yet becomes a comparatively easy one if the person afflicted will but use a little good judgment and common sense. In the first place, every man and woman knows, or should know, that the sir passages were made for air alone, and that nature has so constructed these passages that moisture of any kind cannot enter the bronchial tubes or lungs. This at once precludes all possibility of a cure of deep-seated diseases being effected by treatment requiring the use of sprays, douches, atomizers mit that these diseases are purely local and medicines become useless in treating diseases of reached through the air we breathe or not at all Not only this, but a germicide must be used which will leave the air dry and yet have the power to destroy the bacilli of disease in the minutest air cells of the lungs. This decision reached, then comes the question: Is there such a germicide, which can be inhaled through the air you breathe? Thirty-eight hundred physicians and over three hundred thousand persons who have tested it say YES.

Your money is refunded if it falls to do a guaranteed. "Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, \$1.00. Extra Botties
"Hyomei" 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful
healer, 25c. Can be obtained of your druggist, AT
OFFICE OR BY MAIL. Pamphlets, consultation and
advice free. Send for the Story of "Hyomei." Malled

FREE TREATMENT by a local physician with "Hyomei" given daily at the office, 28 East 20th St., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted),

R. T. BOOTH CO.,



## Free Book т Weak Men

Book sent sealed upon request. It tells of my 30 years' practice in treating results of self-abuse, such as drains, nervousness, lame back, impotency, varicocele, with my world-famed

ELECTRIC BELT.

A 20th century treatment at an honest price. Worn at night. Currents instantly felt. Hundreds of voluntary testimonials new every month. Write for above book to-day or drop in and CONSULT ME FREE

and test the current of belt. Dr. A. D. Sanden, 826 Broadway, N. Y.

pointed French Minister at Berne, Switzerland, M. de Surrel, French Consul at Manchester, England, has been transferred to the consulate at Santa Fé.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR. LONDON, Feb. 2.-Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) has written a comedy entitled "Is He Dead!" It will be simultaneously produced in

ondon and New York. Saving the Cromarty's Tin. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. ST. MICHAEL, Feb. 2.-Eleven thousand four

bundred and eighteen packages and 1,668 ingots of tin have been salved from the British steamship Cromarty, from Yokohama, &c., for New York, which was wrecked on Jan. 23 while entering this harbor in a gale. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. LONDON, Feb. 2.—The British steamship Azulea, Capt. Murray, from Baltimore for

Stattin, is long overdue. She left Baltimore on Nov. 21 and nothing has since been heard of her. She has been reinsured at 80 guineas premium. The Crosby Lighthouse Buyned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—The Crosby Lighthouse at Hightown was destroyed by fire this morning. The lighthouse keeper and two women are missing, and it is feared that they have

Earoliment of the Fifty-Three.

J. Bayard Backus, the Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment of the Committee of Fifty three, said last evening that returns from nearly all the primary districts indicated a total en-rollment of about 2.400 voters on Tuesday night. Mr. Backus said that this number was larger than the committee had expected. The roll will be open until 10 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 10. On Friday evening and next Thursday evening it will be at the primary district headquarters for the reception of names.

The Rev. Dr. H. T. McEwen, who has been pastor of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian church for ten years, has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam, N. Y. The resignation will come before the next meeting of Presbytery and is to take effect on April 1.



Thomas of SNOW! Is loveliest when viewed from the inside of a comfortable Ulster or Storm Coat.

If you haven't one, to-day we remove your last excuse - price.

All our \$25, \$22, \$20 and \$18 Ulsters, Munsters and Storm Costs, Chinchillas, Fur Heavers, Friezes and Shetlands, reduced \$15.00 At 79c. All-wool Cashmere Underwear in 4 colors, reduced from \$1.23 per garment.

Brill Brothers Outlitters to Men. / 279 Broadway, Near Chambers

47 Cortlandt, Near Greenwich 211 Sixth Av., Near 14th St. 125th Street, Corner 3d &v.

ing daily more apparent that that is just what they don't want. They realize that once they admit that primaries have been placed beyond suspicion by statute they will have no grievance when they are beaten. The sincerity of the machine men in their willingness to meet the kickers more than half way is privately admitted by the kickers themselves. On the other hand, instead of being ready to go into the primaries on a basis admittedly fair, the antis intend to go ahead with their separate organization, in spite of any and all primary laws that may be passed. This is the real reason for their opposition to every proposal in this direction so far advanced and for their failure to suggest anything practicable themselves. CHAIRMAN C. A. JONES RESIGNS. Election Bureau, Too. Charles A. Jones, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Richmond borough, resigned his place on Tuesday evening at the

AGAINST HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION lenator White Continues His Speech, Speat WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—After deciding agains Senator Pettigrew in his effort to deliver with open doors a speech upon his resolution declar ng the acquisition of the Hawalian Islands to be inexpedient, the Senate to-day, in executive session, resumed consideration of the Hawaiian treaty. Senator White of California again took or to continue his argument against its ratification. He spoke nearly three hours without concluding his remarks. One of the objections to acquisition of the islands which Mr. White urged at some length was that the population was undesirable, made up largely of natives, Chinese, and Japanese, and that the proportion of whites was small as compared with the whole population. of whites was small as compared with the whole population.

This gave Senator Tillman of South Carolina an opportunity to accuse the Republicans of inconsistency, which he proceeded to do with great warmth. By their advocacy of the annex action of Hawaii the Republicans were, he said, endeavoring to set up a white man's government in those islands, where the whites formed only an inconsiderable proportion of the population, the great majority being colored. Yet the Republicans had for years been howling against the white man's government in the South, and claiming that the colored brother was deprived of his vote.

Reception. WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-The second official reception of the present Administration was iven this evening by President and Mrs. Mc-Kinley in honor of Congress and the Judiciary. The occasion was made notable by the presence of President Dole of the Republic of Hawaii and Mrs. Dole, who occupied places in the receiving party at the right of President and Mrs. McKinley. The guests were presented to them individually, after having been greeted by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. The new rules limiting admissions to the White House on reception nights proved effective.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.-A counterfeit \$2 silver certificate has been reported to the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department from Kansas City, Mo. The bill bears the portrait of William Windom, check letter C. piate 19, series of 1891, J. Fount Tillman, Register, and D. N. Morgan, Treasurer. The workmanship of the counterfeiters is unusually fine and the bill is regarded as a dangerous one.

IT WAS RATE DISCRIMINATION. United States Courts Decide an Importan

Case Against the Southern Railway. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 2.—The case of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Southern Railway and others was to-day decided in favor of the commission by Judge cided in favor of the commission by Judge Severens of the United States Court. The suit was to force the roads to obey the commission's order that rates from the East be made the same to Chattanooga as to Nashville. Although the haul is 151 miles longer, the rates to Nashville are 30 per cent. lower than the tariffs to this city. Judge Severons held that gross discrimination is evident. The case has been pending for nine years. The roads will appeal.

MOBILE AND OHIO. The Old Board of Directors Re-elected at the Annual Meeting Yesterday.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the ge eral mortgage bondholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company and of the holders of the preferred income and sinking fund deben-tures the retiring Board of Directors was re-elected to serve for the ensuing year.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 2,-S. H. H. Clarke, Vice-President of the International and Great Northern and the Texas and Pacific roads, who is at a ranch near here, said to-day that the rumor of consolidation of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road with the International and Great Northern, and the Texas and Pacific lines is uncounded, and originated out of the fact that negotiations are pending for traffic arrange-ments between those roads.

The directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, at a meeting yes terday, elected E. D. Kenna, the general solici

tor of the company, First Vice-President, and promoted Third Vice-President Paul Morton to the office of Second Vice-President. CAPT. O'BRIEN RESIGNS.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Loss One of Oldest Officers. Col. George Moore Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment lost one of his best officers last night when Cant. John E. O'Brien of Company E an nounced his resignation. The Captain came i while Father Daly of St. Patrick's Cathedral the new chaplain, was being introduced to the Colonel's staff, and the declaration of his intention acted like a damper on the chaplain's reception.
Capt. O'Brien told the Colonel that he was roing out because of business, but it is generally understood that he is dissatisfied with the showing of his company.

Local Business Troubles. The H. D. Ohlsen Manufacturing Company panufacturer of drugs and patent medicines a 27 Stone street, made an assignment yesterda; to Charles R. Parker. The company was incor stock of \$50,000, and made a specialty of a cure for rheumatism, which was advertised by a tent

for rheumatism, which was advertised by a tent variety show.

John B. Gigler, dealer in dry and fancy goods at 1535 Second avenue, has given a bill of sale to his wife for \$1,100. The Sheriff received a writ of replevin against the stock yesterday from the H. B. Clailin Company.

Justice Daly of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order dissolving the Elmwood Cycle Company of 55 Park place, and appointed temporary receiver Frank S. Parmelee permanent receiver.

receiver. The Sheriff has received an attachment against Christopher Munnich, dealer in shoes at 177 Willis avenue, for \$223, in favor of William Neely. A fire occurred in the place last Sunday and Mrs. Phobe hanker was burned to death. The stock was damaged and was insured for \$5,500. The Sheriff served the attachment on an insurance company. To Pay a Dividend on the Chestnut Stree

National Bank. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.-Receiver George H Earle of the Cuestnut Street National Bank returned to-night from a conference with Comp-troller Dawes in Washington. He said he was authorized by the Comptroller to say that a dividend would be awarded to the bank's creditors within thirty days. Mr. Earle made a statement somewhat in retrospect of the recently proposed plan of reorganization of the bank and indicated that it had not been abandoned entirely. He said that if Mr. Singerly's assets were preserved and applied no one would lose anything.

Two Indictments Against Easell. The Grand Jury returned two indictments against Charles Zanoli yesterday, one for perjury and one for grand larceny. The perjury

ndictment was found on the complaint of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which alleged that Zanoli insured his life, and later palmed off the dead body of one of his workmen, swearing that the body was that of Charles Zanoli. The grand larceny charge was based on the face that Zanoli had collected \$500 from the insurance company after paiming off the body.